

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 17, 1797.

VENICE, May 20.

On the 16th instant the counts Augustus, Verità, and Maglia, and one Maleda, were apprehended as instigators and leaders of the late insurrection. The bishop of Verona, and three canons, it is expected, will meet with the same fate.

The Montenegrins were coming with ships and troops to the aid of the Venetians, but the French had already entered the city. Several of the publications have the motto, Liberty, Equality, Virtue. The Venetian cockade is red, green and white, and the plain title of citizen has taken place of that of your excellency.

General Buonaparte is now fully employed in the establishment and new regulation of the new Lombard or Transalpine republic, which will have, like the French, a directory and a legislative body, consisting of two councils. The directory will sit in the palace of the archduke Ferdinand, or, as it is now called, the national palace at Milan.

COLOGNE, May 28.

This morning the first troop from the Sambre and Meuse army entered this city, on their retreat from the farther bank of the Rhine. They will go to Holland. The whole column consists of from 20 to 24,000 men.

The contributions of 1,300,000 livres imposed by the French on the territory of Berg, has been reduced to one million.

General Titan will take the command of the French Sambre and Meuse army, during the absence of general Hoche, who is gone to Paris. The latter general, according to some, will come back in a fortnight, though others say he will not return any more to this army.

TRENT, May 23.

Liberty and equality are now established in all the towns of the Venetian Terra Firma, the greater part of which have driven out their podestats, and other magistrates, and chosen in their stead, municipalities, justices of the peace, &c. The populace have taken their revenge of many of the nobles in office, whose administration they disliked. The podestats at Belluno, Treviso, &c. who were unable to make their escape, were murdered. The French were frequently obliged to interfere to restore order.

VIENNA, May 27.

Letters from Trieste of the 19th instant, bring advice that the French have now entirely evacuated that city, which they only kept possession of to facilitate their operations by sea against Venice, should that city have attempted any resistance. The French commandant Libille, who has lain for some time in the road of Trieste, with nine French frigates and some other vessels, sailed on the 17th for Venice, where he will take possession of the arsenal. A courier has also arrived here with an official account of the evacuation of Trieste by the French.

The French at Venice have not only taken possession of the arsenal, but of the mint and the bank, which they will retain till general Buonaparte shall receive further instructions from the Directory. Ships are now fitting out at Venice in the service of the French.

Another letter, same date.

A courier has arrived from Trieste with official advice that the French having succeeded in their expedition against Venice, had evacuated the town of Trieste, and that colonel Cassimir, who was encamped without the town, had gone in with his troops.

HAMBURG, June 9.

Mr. Elliot, the British minister to Dresden, is at Berlin, where a conference has been held with lord Elgin and the Prussian minister; the result of which has been transmitted to England by a courier.

A passenger from Dover reports the dismissal of Mr. Pitt from office, on the 2d instant, and that a fresh negotiator was sent to Paris. [For the confirmation of these reports, the editors add, they should wait the arrival of the next mail: we know they were unfounded at that time, as our London accounts are later by several days.]

The report of the death of the pope is unfounded: on the contrary, he is out of danger. In Naples the revolutionary spirit continues to be much dreaded, and the government are taking measures against it.

MILAN, May 27.

On the 22d instant a revolution broke out in Genoa, and the nation got possession of most of the principal posts of the city, the arsenal and havens; but the next day the advocates of the old government took all the posts, and arrested several of the revolutionary ring-

leaders. About 20 persons were killed on the spot, and 40 wounded. Nothing is now seen but the Genoese cockade. The French troops at this place are sent to Genoa.

The municipality of Venice have taken off the taxes from butcher's meat, wine and other provisions, and commanded that the tri-coloured Venetian cockade be worn, which consists of green, white and red.

PARIS, June 1.

The Executive Directory received yesterday by an extraordinary courier dispatches from citizen Payson, minister of the republic of Genoa, which state, that at the moment of the courier's leaving that place, the city was the theatre of a sanguinary revolution. On the 21st of May, a considerable assemblage of persons, preceded by three chorons, filled with tri-coloured cockades, passed through the different streets, singing patriotic airs, and crying, "Down with the nobles—Down with the privileged orders—Liberty for ever!" Then they proceeded to the Salle de Spectacle. All the carriages which were in the avenues were broken in pieces, and the liveries torn. Several persons have been the victims of this terrible commotion, as the courier declares that he saw sixteen heads carried in triumph at the ends of pikes. After much deliberation the Directory sent a courier to general Buonaparte.

Genoa was in the greatest confusion at the departure of a courier on the 22d of May. Armed men, followed by a furious multitude, had delivered themselves up to the most horrible excesses. Four senators had been massacred, and their houses pillaged. The dogs had fled. The refusal of the little council to establish a chamber of commerce, was the motive, or rather the vain pretext of the insurrection, directed, according to every appearance, against the very form of the present government. The French minister, Payson, had issued a proclamation, forbidding the French to take any part in the disturbances.

[Perlet]

A letter from Genoa, of a later date, adds the following particulars:—

Genoa, May 24.

The insurrection of which I informed you, has not produced such unhappy consequences as we dreaded; and our affairs have assumed a new aspect within the last 24 hours. The revolt was provoked by some propagandists, who assembled at the house of the apothecary Morando, Philip Doris was at their head; our government was at the last extremity, and the rebels were about to carry every thing. The members of the little council founded the people of the port and the other workmen, who soon took arms in their favour, and joining the soldiers, who adhered to their duty, attacked the insurgents, who were entrenched in several posts, from which they had made some discharges of grape shot. A bloody battle ensued upon the point Royal. Doris, the chief of the rebels, having been killed, they fled, leaving upon the field of battle a great number of killed and wounded, among whom several Frenchmen were recognized.—After this success, it was supposed that the government was about to regain its authority; but although the conquerors were for the government, they still remain armed, and act for themselves, being busy only against the conquered party. The consequences of this uncertainty are dreaded, especially if our neighbours should come and interfere in our affairs.

Such is the condition of the affairs of Genoa. Over the scenes of outrage and desolation with which such revolutions are too frequently attended, humanity cannot but weep; but as for the systems themselves, every being who possesses the common feelings of man, must be ready to deprecate the name of such plundering, sanguinary and inquisitorial governments as Genoa, Venice, and indeed the generality of the old corrupted republics (as they are called) of Italy. If they could have been got rid of without bloodshed a century or two ago, it had been well for the human race.

The report also, of the death of the Pope, though not absolutely confirmed, is rendered highly probable. The news, it seems, was brought by a courier from Rome to Genoa; and it is certain that his holiness had been given over by his physicians.

The French journalists conjecture, that if he dies a revolution will almost be inevitable at Rome. It seems to be the design of the French to revolutionize all Italy. The war hitherto directed against thrones, is now against aristocratic government, says Perlet.

From Vienna, May 13th, we learn, that the object of capt. Morwick's mission here who is one of Buonaparte's adjutants, is no longer a secret. He has brought the intelligence that the republic of Venice had made a formal renunciation of its provinces in Terra Firma in favour of the house of Austria, and Buonaparte has in consequence of that act requested his Imperial majesty to take immediate possession of them, by sending troops to that quarter.

SALISBURY, (O.E.) May 29.

The circumstance mentioned by captain Martin, of the irresistible man of war, in his account of the capture of the Elona and Nina Spanish frigates, on the 26th of April in Conill Bay, and of the subsequent loss of the former, viz. "that the cut her table after she had struck, and ran on shore," is accounted for in a letter from a young gentleman, an officer on board the Thebus, of 74 guns, to his relation near this city; which states, that the Elona had 6,000,000 of dollars on board, together with a golden statue of the king of Spain, worth 250,000l. sterling: treasures which the Spaniards by this manoeuvre found opportunity to send on shore, before the ship was got off again by the English, previous to her sinking.

ROCHESTER, June 9.

When the frigate yesterday underdred the nature of the king's proclamation, and the acts of parliament declaring them in a state of rebellion, cutting off all communication with the shore, and threatening them with the utmost avenging punishment if they did not return to their duty, a great many of them were desirous of submitting, and throwing themselves on the mercy of government. The crews of the frigates were the most desirous of returning to obedience. I do not find that any line of battle ship was at all disposed that way, for the larger the body of men that are together, the more are they corrupted. About dusk last night, that being thought a favourable time, four or five frigates unmoored, and made for Sheerness fort with a view of returning to obedience. All the line of battle ships within reach, instantly poured out broadsides at them.

Preparations were made at the garrison for resisting the mutineers, as it was apprehended they would follow the frigates within reach of the fort, and if they had they would have been fired upon with red-hot balls. But they knew better than to come within reach of the place. They, however, compelled two of the frigates, one of which was I believe the Grampus, to return among them. But the Scarpis frigate of 44 guns, and the Discovery, got out of their reach, though very much shattered. They ran close in shore, a circumstance that gave rise to the report of their having run on shore. They were much damaged in their masts and rigging.

A general salute was fired at about five o'clock this morning, in compliment to the four ships from admiral Duncan's fleet which have joined those at the Nore. The appearance of the shipping at the Nore is grand, and under the present circumstances, it must be awful. The mutineers have stopped all vessels going up or down the river, excepting those belonging to neutral nations, some Margate Hoys, and a few small craft. The ships they have stopped they still detain at the Nore. The line of battle ships are drawn up in a line, each being about half a mile or more distant from the other, and moored with their broadsides fronting each other. In the spaces between the line of battle ships, the merchantmen, colliers, &c. detained, are moored, and kept in awe by the gigantic batteries on each side. Some vessels have been allowed to pass up the river, particularly colliers.—These have had passes granted them, signed by Parker the chief of the delegates. They have moored the merchantman all along side of them, and use them as store ships, taking out of them provisions, &c. as they want them.

Eight artillery waggons have just passed through on their way to Sheerness, followed by a detachment of artillery. Every preparation against attack is made at Sheerness. The furnaces for red-hot balls are kept ready, and the military are all upon the alert. Indeed, the whole country seems to be under military government. Some suggest that would not stop have been fired at by the soldiers, but as no mischief was done, I suppose their places were not loaded with ball. Rochester bridge is guarded, and every stranger passing or repassing is strictly examined. Lord Keith's flag flies on board the Clyde.

GRAVESEND, June 7.

This place has changed its features surprisingly within a week. From being full of seamen, watermen, and men of business, it has become an advanced military post, where the duty is done with the most rigid exactness; where no man can pass without giving an account of himself to their jurisdiction, if required so to do; and in short, submit to military law in its strictest sense.

As to trade, it is entirely suspended for the present, although by the embargo we have some vessels of the Hope, yet no man can come on shore from them but the master, nor even the latter without being brought to by the different gun-boats moored off here.

A gentleman in a post chaise was brought to this town yesterday on suspicion, but after a detention of two hours was liberated.

LONDON, June 7.

The mutiny at the *Nore* had not subsided. A full board of admiralty, June 6, signed a declaration that the ships were in a state of rebellion. The act of parliament for preventing mutiny had received the assent of the king, and been sent to Sheerness. On the 6th of June, Sir E. Gower hoisted his flag on board the *Neptune*—she is to be joined by some ships expected to be round in the Downs. By order of government, the bays of the several funds and channels are all cut away between the *Nore* and the Downs, and 1000l. offered for the apprehension of Parker, president of the mutineers.

June 8.

Admiral Curtis passed the Godwin Sands with five ships of the line, on his way to join Admiral Duncan, who is cruising off the Texel. The Dutch fleet is not out. Captain Wills, of the *Lancaster*, arrived at the admiralty, with overtures from his crew for pardon. Captain Knight, of the *Montague*, who had been to London on his parole, returned with the new acts of parliament, the act declaring the ships in a state of rebellion, and the determination of government to coerce obedience. On which, the crews of the frigates manifested a disposition to return to their duty. The *Serapis* store-ship of 44 guns, and a sloop of war, returning to duty, attempting to escape, were fired on by the mutineers and much shattered.

Yesterday a flag of truce reached Dover from Calais, with a foreign messenger, charged with a passport from the Executive Directory of France, for an English ambassador to repair to Paris, to negotiate a peace.

(Sun.)

The courier likewise states that an answer has been brought from the Executive Directory containing a passport, with permission for an ambassador immediately to repair to Paris with full powers to negotiate a peace.

Just as this paper was going to press, a very strong rumour was in circulation in the city, that "the arch rebel, the first-defiant admiral and president Parker had been put in irons by the crew on board the *Sandwich* at the *Nore*." This information, however, we can only give as a report, but, from the insolence and tyranny with which Parker has conducted himself towards all who had been under his subjection, there is every probability that human forbearance may have been exhausted, and that a measure so honourable to the seamen, and so happy for the country, may have been adopted.

A letter from an officer in Lord Bridport's fleet, dated off Ushant, June 12, says, "We are blocking up the enemy's fleet. All symptoms of mutiny and discontent in our fleet are entirely at an end, and perfect order, respect, and the usual methods of duty are again happily restored."

A meeting of the merchants of London was held yesterday on the Royal Exchange, when several resolutions were passed, expressing their indignation at the present rebellious proceedings of the seamen; and their determination not to employ in future any but those who produced certificates of good behaviour from their commanders, or of his majesty's pardon.

June 9 & 10.

No prospect of submission among the ships. The propositions made by the delegates to the admiralty were not granted by the ministry; and no alternative remained but force. Two ships, the *Leopard*, of 50 guns, and *Republique*, of 64 guns, returning to obedience, cut their cables and drifted off, to escape from the mutineers. They were fired on by the *Monmouth* and the *Monarch* for an hour. They received some damage, but got off.

The *Ardent* made her escape. The red flag was taken down on board the mutineers, and the vessels which had been detained by the mutineers were permitted to sail—and they proceeded to London. Afterwards the red flag was again hoisted.—The *Neptune*, Admiral Gower, of 98 guns, and the *Agincourt*, of 64, dropped down the river.—The delegates, finding some of their companions had deserted them; intimidated a wish to submit, on condition of pardon—struck the red flag and hoisted the union flag; but finding government determined to punish the ringleaders, again hoisted the flag of defiance. It was flying on board 16 sail.

This is the latest account in the paper of the 12th. Some broadsides were exchanged between the *Monmouth* and *Ardent*, as the latter attempted to escape, by which the former had 10 men killed—the first lieutenant of the *Republique* also lost a leg.

Other notices are that the king of Prussia has nearly recovered his health, and is making some military arrangements.

Bartholomew has accepted his appointment to the Directory: he arrived at Paris June 5, and was received with as much parade and respect as a Roman conqueror.

Preparations are making at Altona, Carthagen and Malaga, for 30,000 French troops, destined for the siege of Gibraltar.

The French troops to the number of 7000 entered Venice on the 16th of May, and took possession of the city and fleet of 60 or 70 sail, great and small.

Notices from government have been left with all householders, to hold themselves in readiness to arm in defence of their country.

The merchants and ship-owners have had a meeting on the exchange, and entered into most spirited resolutions to support government.

The messenger sent to Paris had returned and brought for answer to the application of the British ministry, that the Directory are ready to enter upon a negotiation with Great Britain, and will receive an ambassador for that purpose. A passport was accordingly granted.

A new treaty of amity and commerce has been made and ratified between Great Britain and Russia.

The *Beech* fleet had not sailed.—Lord Bridport was off Plymouth in good condition.

A captain of a neutral vessel had brought intelligence from the *Texas*, that a serious contest prevailed in the Dutch fleet; and that the seamen complained of want of provisions and had sent shore the troops destined for the intended expedition.

Such is the outline of the state of matter which we shall give in detail with all possible dispatch.

June 12.

We understand that all propositions of accommodation from the seamen are rejected by the government; and that Captain Knight, with lieutenant Buller, set off last night with an answer to that effect from the admiralty. If therefore, the sailors should remain firm and steadfast to their purpose, our minds cannot but be filled with the most terrible forebodings of what may be the issue of this very unfortunate and melancholy affair.

Wholly to remove all the reasonable complaints of the seamen, to deprive them hereafter of any pretence for violent measures, and by a due mixture of justice and leniency, to secure the insubordination on the side of their government and country, will require a magnanimity, a liberality, a manliness of thought and a knowledge of human nature, which if any one expects to find in the miserable contrivers and conductors of this war, we can only say, he must be ignorant of its whole history.

The flag of truce which failed for Calais on Friday last, returned to Dover last night; by which we received Paris papers to the 9th inst. inclusive.

The Redacteur is entirely filled with an account of the presentation to the Directory of the Danish, Neapolitan, and Ottoman ministers, with their speeches on the occasion, and the answers of the Directory to them. The former are replete with sentiments of the highest respect and esteem for the French nation, and expressions of the strongest desire, on the part of those powers, to live in perfect amity and good understanding with the French republic.

The Hamburg mail arrived yesterday in due course, but brings no intelligence of importance.

The revolution in Venice is complete, which may be considered a circumstance of much importance to France, as it gives a decisive superiority to the French naval power in the Mediterranean, who may now be said to be complete masters of that sea.

The senate of Genoa, abusing the victory which they obtained over the insurgents, have adopted already the most effectual means for organizing civil war, and are abandoning themselves to all excesses of despotism over their vanquished subjects.

The latest accounts from Vienna show that the politics of the Imperial cabinet still remain enveloped in the impenetrable veil of mystery. The old arguments are not only completing, but new ones are raising. The emperor, it should seem, is not without apprehension respecting France, but distrusts also the politics of the cabinets of St. James, Berlin, and Petersburg. Sir Morton Eden is prepared to quit Vienna at the shortest notice, and the public wait with much anxiety for the return of the marquis de Gallo.

ALEXANDRIA, August 4.

We are informed, by a gentleman of this city, who left the county of Onondago by Saturday last, that on the preceding evening a gentleman arrived there from Niagara, who gave information that the British troops in that quarter, with a general muster of Indians, headed by col. Brandt, had marched towards the Mississippi, in hopes of meeting a large force of Spaniards and French in their progress towards Canada—and that a company of American artillery had also marched on the same route for the purpose of protecting the neutrality of the United States.

NEW-YORK, August 7.

Last evening arrived here the ship *Margaret*, Captain Beebe, from Havre-de-Grace, which he left on the 15th of June. Captain Beebe says he saw a letter the day he sailed, dated Paris, June 13; in the evening, which mentioned the arrival, that day, of Lord St. Helen, as ambassador from the court of London, to treat on a peace. Our London papers do not mention the setting off of an ambassador, though there has been time enough since the reception of the passport to render this event possible. The above letter was received by Mr. Echer, the merchant who transacted Captain Beebe's business.—A London paper of June 13 has this important article:

"We have received Paris journals up to the 10th inst. Their contents are not very interesting, if we except the following paragraph, which, we believe, has some claim to truth in the statement it gives:

"It is said that the Directory has replied to the dispatches sent from the cabinet of St. James's, that they would consent to resume negotiations; but that in order to prevent difficulties similar to those which had led to the miscarriage of Lord Malmesbury's mission, some preliminaries must be agreed on before the passports could be sent to the new plenipotentiary; if this measure should be agreed to by the court of London, they would concur in accelerating a peace on just and honourable conditions for both nations."

It is said that Parker, the ringleader of the mutineers, has secured the *Pythias* sloop of war, and manned her with his own creatures, in order to ensure his escape. He attempted to remove the crew of the *Hound* with this view, but they refused to quit their ship.

Captain Beebe, on the 12th instant, boarded the ship *Active*, bound to Philadelphia, from Belfast, which he left on the 13th of June, when the affairs of Ireland were still in an unsettled state.

We are told that a British paper of the 13th of June is in town, but by what means is not ascertained,

that this paper states, that a negotiation with the Directory for peace, was agreed to by commissioners this is from Paris, June 10, and seems not authentic. Alford that on that day the prospect was, that the mutineers in the fleet would soon be subdued, as the delegates were making their escape daily. That Lord Bridport's fleet were at Torbay, &c. The train of our foreign politics are vast—big with fate—another 24 hours of southerly and easterly weather will probably waft us some great and important decision.

August 8.

IMPORTANT.

A gentleman in town has received letters by one of the latest arrivals, which mention, that in consequence of intelligence from Paris, great hopes are entertained that all differences subsisting between the United States and France will soon be amicably adjusted, as matters were in train and considerable forwardness for effecting so desirable an event—no names are mentioned—but it was thought a communication had been commenced between the minister of foreign relations and general Pinckney.

Another letter of a date posterior to the above mentions the same, and adds, that orders were actually given in France, to cease privateering against American vessels; that those which had already been brought in should be released; and ventilation made for such as had been condemned and sold.

And another letter from Bristol by the *Patry*, says that reports are in circulation; and generally credited that a speedy settlement of the differences between us and France will take place; and that within a very short time, it was believed that American commerce would be freed from all interruption.

These things are truly desirable, and we trust will be realized.

PHILADELPHIA, August 8.

Captain Keene, arrived at Alexandria, from Guadaloupe, says, that on the 4th of July the town of Gustavs, in St. Bartholomew's, was nearly destroyed by fire; and that on the same day, a sloop arrived there, 25 days from London, with an account of four commissioners having left England for Paris, to negotiate for PEACE.

It is intimated in a Boston paper, that Mr. Letombe is appointed Charge d'Affaires from the French republic to the United States.

An ingenious mechanic in Boston has invented a machine for the making of cards, which cuts and beads the wire, makes the holes in the leather, and slices the wire therein—all at one operation. The cards are greatly superior to any heretofore made.

August 10.

The following singular circumstance happened on Sunday last:—A bullock being hard drove through several streets of the city became enraged and meeting a negro, who attempted to stop him, near the Pennsylvania Hospital, knocked him down, and after beating him several times, kept across his body, and rolled over him several times in the same manner as a horse rolls over on the grates, to the great surprise of many spectators, some of whom in vain attempted to drive him off.

At length a negro man struck him on the head with a bludgeon, which broke in two in his hand; thus running the creature, he cut his throat with a knife, and the beast bled to death as he lay on the man's body, who was taken from under him apparently dead, and was considered so by several persons who left him as they thought in that condition; but one of the spectators more thoughtful than the rest, ran to the Hospital for help, where doctor Woodhouse happened to be in company with doctor Horsfield, one of the resident physicians of the house, who went together to the spot, and opened a vein in both arms, whereupon the man revived, and though very much hurt, was living yesterday morning, with some hopes of his recovery.

The creature had no horns, and looked about the head, like one of the buffalo breed.

A gentleman in Bohemia has lately discovered, that mineral coal, ground or broken small, is an excellent manure, equal if not superior to plaster of Paris, in promoting the vegetation of grasses, and especially of clover.

This discovery is of the greatest importance to the inland parts of this country, where coal is abundant. It must be used in somewhat larger quantities than plaster of Paris.

From the Boston Independent Chronicle.

Authentic extracts, of letters from a respectable citizen of this town, now in France, to his friend here dated Paris, May 9—14.

"Report says, Buonaparte may be expected in Paris in fifteen days—that he has offered his services to command an army of two hundred thousand men to make a descent on England, and that generals Hoche and Moreau are ready to serve under him, and there is not a doubt it will take place, if peace is not concluded in two months.

"The second son of Mr. Adams, (president) arrived here about fifteen days since, and yesterday received an order to quit the republic. There are also several other Americans, who landed from England at Bologna, and not being able to obtain passports for Paris, came without; they have orders also to leave the republic forthwith.

BALTIMORE, August 11.

Captain Smith, lately arrived at Balton from St. Petersburg, informs, that while lying at Elfsborg, captain Smith dined with an English captain, directly from London, who informed him, that coming out of

do Thames, he was stopped by the British fleet, and all his provisions taken from him—that he put into Harwich for a supply—while he lay there, the fleet got under way, and passed him—without his knowing this was about the fleet of John.

A gentleman arrived in this city yesterday from Alexandria, and brought with him and lodged in the post office here, dispatches from Mr. Pinckney to our executive. Those dispatches were received at Alexandria by the ship Saratoga, captain Brewster, in 42 days from Rotterdam. Captain B. informed the above gentleman, that the day before leaving port (June 28) he died with general Pinckney, who informed him, that the Executive Directory had invited him to return to Paris and resume his functions; that he was only waiting for fresh instructions from his government to comply with their invitation; and that every thing indicated an amicable and speedy settlement of all the differences between that country and this. Captain B. also mentions that the French government disavow the capture of American vessels—that it was principally owing to a pack of abandoned Americans in France, that orders were ever issued to molest our trade—but that they had now sunk into disgrace and the true American character began to be respected again. It was generally reported and believed at Rotterdam, that the mutiny in the Naar fleet had subsided, and that they had failed to join admiral Duncan.

August 15.

After our paper was put to press, last evening, we received the following from our correspondent at Alexandria.

Office of the Times, Saturday evening, August 12.

Several vessels have arrived this morning, among which is the Saratoga, captain Towers, from Rotterdam.

Captain Towers left that place the 8th June.—We have conversed with him, and he confirms the pleasing intelligence contained in our paper of this morning—that our differences with France, from every appearance, would be amicably settled.—American vessels that had lately been carried into France had been liberated. This information he received from Mr. Pinckney himself, who was at Rotterdam with Mr. Adams.—Captain T. has brought dispatches to the secretary of state, from Mr. Pinckney.

For SALE,

On the second day of November next,

THAT valuable FARM on Kent Island, lately occupied by Dr. JOSEPH ROBERTS. It is situated immediately opposite to the city of Annapolis, is healthy, and commands a very extensive view of the Chesapeake. It contains about three hundred acres of land, and is in very high cultivation. The soil is well adapted to the production of wheat, corn and tobacco. The improvements consist of a good frame dwelling house, a large commodious brick quarter, two valuable tobacco houses, a very convenient cow house, two stables, a granary, carriage house, and every other necessary building that the accommodation of a family could possibly require. There is a very choice collection of every kind of fruit. The apple orchards have not yet reached maturity and now yield about thirty bushels of cider, and several hundred bushels of excellent winter apples. The former proprietor of this place being a man of considerable industry and taste has taken uncommon pains to procure not only valuable fruit, but every other tree that are calculated to beautify and adorn a farm. There are several acres covered with locust and black walnut trees, planted by him, and now in perfection. The houses are all in excellent repair, and the fences in good order. There will be seeded for the benefit of the purchaser from fifty to seventy bushels of wheat. The terms of sale will be, one fifth of the purchase money paid on the delivery of the place, which will be on the first of January, 1798, and the residue in four annual payments. Bonds, with approved security, will be exacted from the purchaser, and an indisputable title will be given him by the

DEVEISEES under

Dr. ROBERTS's will.

On the same day will be offered for sale,

A very valuable stock belonging to the above farm. The stock consist of several good plough horses, two pair of oxen, a large herd of cattle, an extensive flock of sheep, and a number of hogs. Also will be sold, a variety of household furniture, and all the farming and planting utensils that were used in cultivating the above place. Cash will be expected for all purchases under ten pounds, and above that sum bonds with good security in all cases will be required, payable in six months from the day of sale. The property will be disposed of by the

EXECUTORS under

Dr. ROBERTS's will.

To be SOLD, on Friday the 25th instant, if fair, if not the first fair after, Sunday excepted, by virtue of a writ of *faciatis* to me directed by the honourable the Judge of Anne Arundel county court,

TWO NEGRO WOMEN, the property of WILLIAM EDWARDS, to satisfy debts due ASABACH RIDGELY and JOSEPH EVANS. The sale to commence at 11 o'clock in the forenoon at Gambrell's Tavern. Terms will be made known on the day of sale.

RICHARD HARWOOD, Sheriff of Anne Arundel county.

August 17, 1797.

To be SOLD, at PUBLIC SALE, on Saturday the 23d of September next, on the premises,

A HOUSE and LOT in this city, late the property of John GARRISON, deceased; also some Household Furniture, &c.

WILLIAM GREEN, Administrator. N. B. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are requested to bring them in, legally authenticated, and those indebted are desired to make immediate payment.

Annapolis, August 16, 1797.

In CHANCERY, August 14, 1797.

William Scott, and Jane his wife,

against

John Howard, James Trail, of William, and Hannah his wife, John H. Simmonds, and Eleanor his wife, Robert Sellers, and Anne his wife, Robert Thomas, John, George, Elizabeth, Mary, Sarah, Suckey and Rebecca Thomas.

THE object of the bill filed in this cause is, that the complainant Jane may obtain a complete legal title in 102 acres of land, lying in Charles county, called "FARMER'S PURCHASE," stated to have been purchased by Philip Thomas, the father of Jane, one of the complainants, of Baker Howard, the father of John Howard, Hannah, now wife of James Trail, of William, Eleanor, wife of John H. Simmonds, and the husband of Anne, now married to Robert Sellers; the bill states that Jane the complainant, and Robert, John, George, Elizabeth, Mary, Sarah, Suckey and Rebecca, are the heirs of Philip Thomas, and that Jane, one of the complainants, and William Scott, on her behalf, on a commission issued out of Charles county court, did, with the consent of the other heirs of Philip, elect and take the land aforesaid under the act to direct defendants, and that the said William Scott, on behalf of his said wife Jane, did pay to the other heirs of Philip Thomas, their just proportions of the value which they received in satisfaction of their right to the land aforesaid; it is also stated that the said John, George, Elizabeth, Mary, Sarah, Suckey and Rebecca Thomas, reside out of the state of Maryland; it is thereupon, on motion of the complainants, ordered and adjudged, that they cause a copy of this order to be inserted at least three weeks successively in the Maryland Gazette before the tenth day of September next, to the end that the aforesaid absent defendants may have notice of the present application, and the object of the bill, and may be warned to appear in this court, on or before the tenth day of January next, to shew cause (if any) why a decree should not pass as prayed.

Tell. SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD, Reg. Cur. Can.

In CHANCERY, August 14, 1797.

John Meddab, sen and heir at law of John Meddab, deceased,

against

John Grubhart and John Kyser.

THE object of the bill filed in this cause is to obtain the specific performance of a contract entered into by the defendants to the complainants father, John Meddab, deceased, for the conveyance of part of a lot in George town, distinguished by the No. 10, and for the conveyance of which they peffed their bond, dated the 4th day of April, 1777; the bill states, that the complainant is the son and sole heir at law of John Meddab, deceased, and that the defendants reside out of the state; it is thereupon, on the motion of the complainant, ordered and adjudged, that he cause a copy of this order to be inserted at least three successive weeks in the Maryland Gazette, before the tenth day of September next, to the end that the defendants may have notice of the present application, and be warned to appear in this court, on or before the third Tuesday in January next, to shew cause (if any) why a decree should not pass as prayed.

Tell. SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD, Reg. Cur. Can.

In CHANCERY, August 14, 1797.

ORDERED, That the sale made by WILLIAM KELTY, of the real estate of GILBERT IRLAND, deceased, as stated in his report this day filed, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shewn on or before the first Tuesday in October next, provided a copy of this order be inserted in the Maryland Gazette, before the end of the present month.

The said sale is stated to have been made on the 14th day of July last; and the said estate, consisting of two tracts called "LYON'S CREEK" and "DUNKIRK" in Calvert county, were sold for the sum of £.1954.2.6.

Tell. SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD, Reg. Cur. Can.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber will petition the next Prince-George's county court for a commission to mark and bound a tract of land, lying in the said county, called PALVERTON ENLARGED, according to an act of assembly in such cases made and provided.

THOMAS G. ADDISON.

July 26, 1797.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber intends to petition the county court of Anne Arundel county, at their ensuing September term, for a commission, pursuant to the act of 1786, to mark and bound a tract of land called BAYCHELON'S HORN, lying in said county, heretofore included in a survey called the FARM.

CHARLES CARROLL, of Calabazow.

Annapolis, August 7, 1797.

To the VOTERS of ANNE ARUNDEL COUNTY.

DEAR SIR,

At the time for electing representatives to the next General Assembly is not far distant, I feel it my duty thus to give public notice, that I do not intend to be a candidate on the occasion. Having met with your confidence and support at the last late elections, and having no reason to suppose that I should not again experience the same favour, it is with great reluctance I am obliged to decline to honourable an appointment—but a variety of circumstances, entirely of a private nature, and such as need not be here set forth, compel me to request you on this occasion to substitute some one else in my stead. Doubtless several candidates will offer themselves and be solicitors of the office, and, probably, some of them with qualifications vastly superior to any I shall boast of, in which case the county will derive advantage from my resignation. Accept, gentlemen, a tender of my sincere thanks and gratitude for the flattering distinction heretofore conferred on me, and be assured that the prosperity and welfare of the citizens of Anne Arundel county will ever be a favourite wish of my heart.

I am, gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

HORATIO RIDOUT.

August 10, 1797.

In CHANCERY, July 28, 1797.

George Morduch and Eleanor his wife, John Rejs Key and Phoebe his wife, John Usher Charlton, Mary, John Thomas, Arthur and Cyprien Duval and Sophia Greff,

against

Thomas Hart and Eleanor his wife, John Greff, Charlotte Greff, William Cleland and Eleanor his wife, Wambash and his wife Phoebe, Thomas Hart, Charles, John Charlton, and Arthur Russell Charlton.

THE object of the bill in this cause filed is to obtain a decree for the sale of the real estate of Eleanor Charlton, mentioned in the bill, for the payment of the debts of the complainants, and for the satisfaction of the said Eleanor in full her estate; the bill states that the complainants and defendants are the heirs of Eleanor Charlton, except the husband of the females covert therein named, and that all the defendants, except Thomas Charlton, reside out of the state of Maryland; it is, on the application of the complainants, adjudged and ordered, that they cause a copy of this order to be inserted, at least three weeks successively before the last day of August next, in the Maryland Gazette, to the intent that the said defendants may have notice of the present application, and of the object thereof, and may be warned to appear here on or before the fourth Tuesday in October next, to shew cause wherefore a decree should not pass as prayed.

Tell. SAMUEL H. HOWARD, Reg. Cur. Can.

To be SOLD, for CASH, on the 9th day of September next, by virtue of a writ of *faciatis* to me directed by the honourable the Judges of the General Court of the Western Shore, State of Maryland.

THREE hundred and twenty-nine acres of land, called BIRKHEAD'S PARCELS, BIRKHEAD'S MEADOWS, and HEATH'S MEADOWS, lying in Anne Arundel county, near Herring creek church, the property of JOSEPH DEALE, to satisfy debts due JOHN ROGERS, and others. The sale to commence, on the premises, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon.

RICHARD HARWOOD, Sheriff of Anne Arundel county.

August 7, 1797.

NOTICE.

WE shall make application to Anne Arundel county court, at their next September term, for a commission to mark and bound part of a tract of land lying in the county aforesaid, called DUVAL'S RANCH.

ANNE MACCAULEY, JOSHUA LACKLAN.

August 16, 1797.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber will petition the next Prince-George's county court for a commission to mark and bound a tract of land, lying in the said county, called CRISTEN'S, with ADDITION RESERVE, according to an act of assembly in such cases made and provided.

ANTHONY ADDISON.

July 26, 1797.

Annapolis, August 1, 1797.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber will attend at Mr. S. Rawlings on Friday the eighth day of September next, at Pig Point on Saturday the ninth, at Elk Ridge Landing on Thursday the fourteenth, and on all other days during the said month of September at his office of inspection in this city, for the purpose of receiving entries of carriages for the conveyance of persons, agreeably to the act of congress. The office of inspection is kept at the treasury.

GILBERT HAMILTON SMITH, Collector of the revenue for the 5th division, Calvery No. 1.

A STEADY NEGRO WOMAN, who can cook, wash, and iron, and is a good housewife, is in a small family. Apply to the PRINTERS.

Ridgely and Evans

RESPECTFULLY inform their friends, and the public in general, that they have an extensive assortment of **DRY GOODS**, selected in the most careful manner, also **GROCERIES** of various kinds, which they offer for sale, at their store, on the most reasonable terms for cash, or on a short credit, to their punctual customers. They return their sincere thanks to the public in general, and particularly to their constant customers, for past favours, and hope by their strict attention to merit a continuance of them.

All those who are indebted to them by bond or note of considerable time standing, are requested to call and settle the same, and those who are in arrears on open account of more than twelve months standing, are hereby required to close them by paying up the same, or giving bond or note, with approved security, if required. Those who do not comply with this request may expect that suits will commence against them to the next county court.

Annapolis, June 20, 1797.

JAMES DAVENPORT,

Respectfully informs the citizens of the United States,

THAT HE WILL MAKE

MACHINES

For spinning Hemp, Flax, Tow, Cotton, Wool, MANUFACTURING TWINES and WEAVING, BY WATER,

ON THE MOST REASONABLE TERMS.

A MANUFACTORY on this principle, J. D. flatters himself, will meet with very general patronage, as the machines will be made and delivered, completely finished, per spindle or piece; not will any charge be made for his patent rights, but liberty will be given to the purchaser to use them; the great inconvenience of employing workmen in their erection will be avoided, and the person wishing to erect them, will be able exactly to calculate the expense. He engages to set them to work, also to instruct, or cause to be instructed, any person or persons, in any part of the Union, who may purchase these machines, in their principles and method of erection, such purchaser paying travelling expenses.

For terms, applications may be made at No. 74, Market-street, Philadelphia. Letters must be post-paid.

Fifty Dollars Reward,

TO any person apprehending and delivering at this place negro ISAAC, who left here yesterday morning, and is endeavouring to cross the Bay, his rout will be to the Delaware state, or Philadelphia; though a very timid fellow it will be difficult to apprehend him, as he runs remarkably fast; he is very black, and stoops a little, brisk and active, rather spare, but well proportioned, uncommonly slim betwixt his knees and calf of the leg, and a small space betwixt his two upper fore teeth, easily discovered when he laughs; generally wrinkles his forehead and manifests confusion when charged with any kind of offence; he formerly belonged to a widow VICKERS, of Tuckahoe hundred, in Talbot county, where it is probable he will make some stay, as his relations are there, and in that neighbourhood; he is a noted rogue, runaway, and horse rider; I have had him about three years, and he has not been corrected for his misconduct since he belonged to me, having always been spared by his fair promises and amendment for some time after; but lately he has been much in the habit of fleeing from his fellow servants, and twice in a short time has he broke my store-room, and apprehending that he could be spared no longer, has made his escape. The above reward, and a dollar per mile for all above fifty that he shall be taken from this place, will be paid by me, at Magothy, in Anne Arundel county, near Annapolis.

JOHN GIBSON.

July 26, 1797.

Annapolis, In Council, July 18, 1797.

WHEREAS several applications have been made to the governor and council for the delivery of final settlement certificates due to soldiers who served in the late war, under power of attorney appearing to have been executed by such soldiers, and by virtue of letters of administration granted on the estates of soldiers alleged to be dead; and whereas it appears necessary for the purposes of justice, and in conformity to the resolutions of the legislature respecting certificates, that proof should be adduced that the person applying in person or by attorney is in reality the person entitled to the certificate, or (in the case of an administrator) that he is next of kin, or a real, not a pretended creditor of the deceased person:

It is therefore ordered, that no certificate shall be delivered to persons applying under either of the above descriptions, unless satisfactory evidence is produced as to the requisites above stated.

By order,

NINIAN PINKNEY, Clerk of the Council of the State of Maryland.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of MOSES MACCUBBIN, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased, are requested to bring them in, legally certified, and those indebted to said estate are desired to make payment, to

SARAH MACCUBBIN, Executrix.

THE COMMISSIONERS for carrying into effect the sixth article of the treaty of amity, commerce and navigation, concluded between his Britannic majesty and the United States of America, on the 19th day of November, 1794, having this day constituted their board, pursuant and agreeably to the said treaty, do hereby give notice that they are ready to proceed to business accordingly: and they desire that all claims under the said article (which so far as the same describes the cases thereby provided for is herewith annexed) may be lodged with their Secretary without delay.

They further desire that all such claims may not only state in what manner the several cases come within the description of the said article, but also, specially set forth the nature of the evidence by which the claimants respectively undertake to substantiate the same.

Extract from the said article.

"Whereas it is alleged by divers British merchants and others, his majesty's subject, that debts to a considerable amount, which were *bona fide* contracted before the peace, still remain owing to them by citizens or inhabitants of the United States; and that, by the operation of various laws, full impediments since the peace, not only the full recovery of the said debts has been delayed, but also the value and security thereof have been in several instances impaired and lessened; so that by the ordinary course of judicial proceedings, the British creditors cannot now obtain and actually have and receive full and adequate compensation for the losses and damages which they have there- by sustained: It is agreed that in all such cases, where full compensation for such losses and damages cannot, for whatever reason, be actually obtained, had, and received by the said creditors, in the ordinary course of justice, the United States will make full and complete compensation for the same to the said creditors: but it is distinctly understood, that this provision is to extend to such losses only as have been occasioned by the lawful impediments aforesaid, and is not to extend to losses occasioned by such insolvency of the debtor, or other causes, as would equally have operated to produce such loss, if the said impediments had not existed; nor to such losses or damages as have been occasioned by the manifest delay or negligence, or wilful omission of the claimant."

By order of the board,

GRIFFITH EVANS, Secretary.

PHILADELPHIA, Commissioners Office; No. 3, South Sixth-Street, May 29th, 1797.

FERRY BOATS.

THE subscribers beg leave to inform the public in general, that they have built two large convenient FERRY BOATS, for the conveyance of gentlemen and their horses and carriages, &c. THOMAS TUCKER, on West river, in Anne Arundel county, runs to Kent Island and Talbot county, on the Eastern shore; WILLIAM W. HADAWAY, on the bay side, in Talbot county, opposite to West river, runs to West river and thereabouts. As this is by far the most convenient rout from the Federal city or Alexandria to Boston, Cambridge, or any of the adjacent towns or counties on the Eastern shore, and will be attended with much less expense than any other passage to the before-mentioned places, we are determined to pay the greatest attention, in order to give every satisfaction in our power to those that will please to favour us with their custom.

THOMAS TUCKER, WILLIAM W. HADAWAY.

March 28, 1797.

Twelve Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY on the 25th September last, from the subscriber, living in Anne Arundel county, a negro woman named HENNY, formerly the property of Mr. GASSAWAY RAWLINGS, of said county, she is about 35 years of age, 5 feet 6 inches high, slender made, and dark complexion, large eyes, long hair, and on close examination you may discover, on the top of her forehead, a few white hairs; her common apparel when she left my service was striped country cloth jacket and petticoat, her under waistcoat is of course white country cloth, bound round with red, but as she has taken a variety of clothing it is expected she will change as may best suit her own purpose; I do expect she has obtained a forged pass for her freedom, and that she is harboured in or near Annapolis. Whoever takes up the said negro woman, and confines her in any goal, so that the subscriber gets her again, shall receive the above reward, and if brought home reasonable charges paid, by

SAMUEL MACCUBBIN.

N. B. All persons are forbid harbouring or carrying off said woman at their peril.

Mulberry Hill, March 16, 1797.

S. M.

JUST PUBLISHED, And to be sold at the Printing-Office, Price, Two Dollars,

The LAWS

OR

MARYLAND,

Passed November Session, 1796.

Eighty Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber's farm, about seven miles from Annapolis, on Wednesday, the 9th instant, two slaves, WILL and TOM; they are brothers. WILL, a straight tall, well made fellow, upwards of six feet high, he is generally called black, but has rather a yellowish complexion, by trade a carpenter and cooper, and in general capable of the use of tools in almost any work; saws well at the whip saw, about thirty years of age, when he speaks quick he stammers a little in his speech. TOM, a stout well made fellow, a bright mulatto; twenty-four years of age, and about five feet nine or ten inches high; he is a complete hand at plantation work, and can handle tools pretty well. Their dress at home, upper jackets lined with flannel, and overall of a drab colour, but they have a variety of other clothing, and it is supposed they will not appear abroad in what they wear at home. WILL writes pretty well, and if he and his brother are not furnished with passes from others, they will not be at a loss for them, but upon proper examination may be discovered to be forged. These people, it is imagined, are gone for Baltimore-town, as Tom has a wife living there, with Mr. Thomas Edwards. For taking up and securing the two fellows in the goal of Baltimore-town, or any other goal, so that I get them again, a reward of eighty dollars, and for either forty dollars.

THOMAS HARWOOD.

Annapolis, April 10, 1797.

George-town Bridge Company.

Extract of an act passed by the legislature of the State of Maryland, on the 29th December, 1791, entitled, An act for erecting a bridge over Patowmack river.

AND be it enacted, that the said directors, or any two of them, shall and may require any sum or sums of money, in equal proportion, from each and every proprietor, as may from time to time be necessary for carrying on the building of the said bridge, and, after giving three months public notice, it shall and may be lawful for the directors to sue for and recover, in the name of the company, such unpaid requisition, with all costs and charges incidental thereto, and legal interest thereon from the time the same should have been paid; and the neglect or refusal to pay any such requisition, after public notice shall have been given at least for three months in all the news-papers heretofore before enumerated, shall have the effect to forfeit all preceding payments made on the share or shares so neglected or refused to be paid, to the use and benefit of the company."

The above extract is published for the information of such of the stockholders as have not complied with the requisitions heretofore made; they are as follow: On the 1st Nov. 1795, 20 dolls. on the 10th May, 1796, 40 dolls. on the 20th July, 1796, 40 dolls. on the 1st Sept. 1796, 40 dolls. and on the 1st Nov. 1796, 60 dolls. Caution is now given, that after the expiration of the time limited for the continuance of this advertisement (three months) the law will be carried into rigid and complete effect against all the delinquents.

By order of the Directors,

WALTER SMITH, Treasurer.

George-town, May 1, 1797.

FOR SALE,

ABOUT 1000 or 1200 acres of LAND, lying in Anne Arundel county, on the south side of Magothy river, adjoining the water, and about six or seven miles from Annapolis; the greater part of the said land is well timbered, it will afford a great quantity of wharf logs, spars and yards, &c. timber and wood of any kind may be conveyed either to Baltimore or Annapolis with very little trouble. Any person inclined to purchase the above land may be informed of its situation by applying to captain CHARLES ROBINSON, in Baltimore-town, or may view the premises by applying to the subscriber, in Annapolis. If required immediate possession will be given, with an indisputable title.

P. H. WATTS.

March 4, 1797.

Annapolis, 15th February, 1797.

I OFFER for SALE my PLANTATION near this city, it contains two hundred and thirty-seven acres, about one half thereof in wood; it borders on the Severn river, and is situate between two and three miles from this city. There are several very beautiful situations and prospects, commanding a view of the river and bay. The improvements are, an overleas house, a kitchen, and a new framed barn. It has also several springs of excellent water. Possession may be had immediately.

HENRY RIDGELY.

CASH given for Clean Linen and Cotton RAGS, At the Printing-Office.

ANNAPOLIS:

Printed by FREDERICK and SAMUEL GREEN.